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🔍 Title: **JP9293499A2: NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY AND MANUFACTURE THEREOF**

🔍 Country: **JP Japan**🔍 Kind: **A**

🔍 Inventor: **TAKASUGI SHINICHI;  
SAKAI TSUGIO;  
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IWASAKI FUMIHARU;  
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TAMACHI TSUNEAKI;**

🔍 Assignee: **SEIKO INSTR KK**  
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🔍 Published / Filed: **Nov. 11, 1997 / April 25, 1996**🔍 Application Number: **JP1996000105903**🔍 IPC Code: **[H01M 4/04](#); [H01M 4/02](#); [H01M 4/58](#); [H01M 10/40](#);**🔍 Priority Number: **April 25, 1996 JP1996000105903**

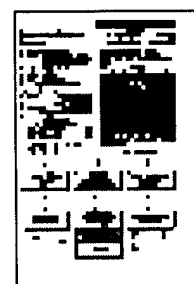
🔍 Abstract: **Problem to be solved:** To prevent deformation or the like of an electrode and achieve a great electric capacity and high performance by laminating metal lithiums on both sides of the electrode via separators made of porous films, soaking the electrode group in an organic electrolyte inside a jar, followed by fastening and pressurizing.

**Solution:** Metal lithiums 3 each having a copper mesh lead 6 attached thereto are laminated, via separators 4 made of polypropylene porous films, on both sides of an electrode 5 held by a copper foil having a thickness of 10μm as a current collector, thereby obtaining an electrode group, which is then soaked into an organic electrolyte contained in a jar defined by the outside flat plates 2 made of polypropylene and reduced in pressure, followed by fastening and pressurizing the jar by means of clips 1. Subsequently, a current is supplied to a lead 7 of the electrode and the lead 6 of the lithium, so that lithium ions are electrically stored in the electrode 5 in a pressurized condition. Consequently, it is possible to prevent deformation or the like of the electrode in storing the lithium in an active agent, so as to provide a battery of high performance with little irreversible capacity and a great electric capacity.

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TAMACHI TSUNEAKI**

(74) Representative:

**(54) NONAQUEOUS  
ELECTROLYTE  
SECONDARY BATTERY  
AND MANUFACTURE  
THEREOF**

(57) Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To prevent deformation or the like of an electrode and achieve a great electric capacity and high performance by laminating metal lithiums on both sides of the electrode via separators made of porous films, soaking the electrode group in an organic electrolyte inside a jar, followed by fastening and pressurizing.

**SOLUTION:** Metal lithiums 3 each having a copper mesh lead 6 attached thereto are laminated, via separators 4 made of polypropylene porous films, on both sides of an electrode 5 held by a copper foil having a thickness of 10 $\mu$ m as a current collector, thereby obtaining an electrode group, which is then soaked into an organic electrolyte contained in a jar defined

by the outside flat plates 2 made of polypropylene and reduced in pressure, followed by fastening and pressurizing the jar by means of clips 1. Subsequently, a current is supplied to a lead 7 of the electrode and the lead 6 of the lithium, so that lithium ions are electrically stored in the electrode 5 in a pressurized condition. Consequently, it is possible to prevent deformation or the like of the electrode in storing the lithium in an active agent, so as to provide a battery of high performance with little irreversible capacity and a great electric capacity.

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